

spirit of cooperation. We hope and expect that they will result in progress in coping with some of the free world's trade problems. Perhaps most important is the fact that there is now a great awareness in Western Europe of the increasing role which Europe is bound to play in providing assistance to the developing countries, and that there exists a very genuine desire on the part of the other capital-exporting nations to cooperate in this common endeavor which is so vital to the preservation of freedom.

We are indeed coming into a whole new era in free world economic growth. We are on the threshold of a major breakthrough. If the response of our friends and allies to our initiative of last month is as constructive and as generous as I have reason to believe it will be, then we need have little fear for the future. The great steps we are about to take toward freer trade and accelerated economic progress can carry us forward to new heights of prosperity and well-being as members of a peaceful and secure community of free nations which offers maximum opportunity for every human being to know a better life.

Thank you.

The Lee Group of Papers—A Tribute

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. FRED SCHWENGEL

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 1, 1960

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, the recent publication of a handsome volume on the newspaper-radio-TV family of the Lee group in a communications domain which extends from mid-America to the mountains, made for exciting reading in that it emphasizes the American dream and what can be accomplished by dedicated men working toward a goal.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I ask unanimous consent to pay tribute to this family and to have these remarks appear in the Appendix of the Record so that others may become aware of this wonderful achievement.

There are many great newspapers in the United States; great, not in the sense of physical bigness, but in qualities of character, intellect, and leadership. The Lee group of newspapers which extends from our great Midwest to the Rocky Mountains, since the 1880's has operated and grown on those qualities of character, intellect, and leadership.

Increases in a newspaper's circulation and advertising cannot be ascribed to luck. Often a newspaper may have unbound financial resources, a superb editorial and executive staff, a completely equipped modern plant and a potential circulation and advertising field ripe for development—and yet drift pathetically into failure. The history of American journalism illustrates these comments.

What then is the open sesame to newspaper success? May I offer the assumption that the success of the Lee group of newspapers rests on belief in and a dedication to our system of free enterprise and complete loyalty to freedom of the press.

The character and purpose of the founder of the Lee group, Alfred W. Lee, should be especially noted now. The story of the Lee papers is a record of the growth of an idea, born in the mind of the founder. He believed that a newspaper should be a community institution—a shining example of free enterprise—operated to be independent of all influences other than the good will of the people who support it.

Employed in the bookkeeping department of the Muscatine Journal, Mr. Lee observed the business methods of John Mahin of the Journal.

Lee purchased the Ottumwa Courier on April 1, 1890. Then came the acquisition of the Times at Davenport, the Muscatine Journal, the Courier Post at Hannibal, Mo., and the La Crosse (Wis.) Tribune.

The ingredients contained in the principles of free enterprise and freedom of the press are given expression in the following words which appeared in the Davenport Times in 1899 when A. W. Lee acquired that newspaper:

The Times will be subservient to no faction or clique, nor will it depend upon political favor or influence.

We believe that a newspaper is a commercial enterprise and should be conducted on strictly business principles, seeking patronage solely on its merits. We pledge the best newspaper that can be published at a profit.

Mr. Lee died suddenly in 1907 and his widow put her trust in the Davenport Times publisher, E. P. Adler. He became what we might term "a builder" of the Lee group. He purchased the Davenport Democrat, one of Iowa's oldest dailies.

The Lee group went outside the State of Iowa to embrace the Wisconsin State Journal—Madison—the La Crosse (Wis.) Tribune, in Illinois the Kewanee Star-Courier, in Nebraska the Lincoln Star.

The third president of the Lee group, in its 70 years of service to American journalism, is Lee P. Loomis, the present chieftain. Today he presides skillfully over the newspapers and radio and television stations in five Midwestern States and one Western State. He also is the publisher of the Mason City, Iowa, Globe-Gazette, a member of the Lee group.

An account of the Lee group, which would include the complex and astonishing process which brings to many thousands the record of events from the four corners of the world, would of necessity pay tribute to countless men and women whose talents and time have been and are dedicated to this organization. They, too, are exponents of our American way of life—exponents of free enterprise and the priceless heritage of freedom of the press.

Opponents of free enterprise, who would seek to destroy it, could be greatly perturbed by the activities of the Lee group. Each paper is editorially independent. This is a distinguishing attribute by which Lee group journalism can be accorded a position of influence and leadership. Neither can free enterprise exist without vision and foresight

nor without high ideals and strong convictions nor without the courage to defend them. Such factors exist in the Lee group's activities in the Midwest and in Montana.

Typical of the great strides in the publishing field achieved by this family are the success stories of the papers in the First Congressional District of Iowa—the Muscatine (Iowa) Journal and the two Davenport (Iowa) dailies, the Morning Democrat and the Daily Times.

It is fitting that we pay special tribute to these papers, because they are the core of the family's success.

The Muscatine Journal dates back to 1840 and is actually the ancestor of today's sprawling Lee group. In its early days, the publisher was John Mahin, brother-in-law of the Lee founder, A. W. Lee.

A far cry from the primitive but positive beginnings, the Journal today operates in a modern plant. It offers photography and engraving services, four-color printing, and Associated Press Photofax.

H. L. Nelson, the Journal publisher, and Walter Russell, the managing editor, have developed an organization which has been responsible for a 1959 circulation figure of 10,000.

In Davenport, the round-the-clock journalism provided by the Daily Times, the Morning Democrat and the Sunday Times-Democrat, serves eastern Iowa and western Illinois with some of the most comprehensive coverage in the United States.

The struggling Davenport Times was added to the Lee group in 1899, and under E. P. Adler, the builder of the Lee chain, the Davenport Democrat was purchased in 1915.

The Morning Democrat observed its centennial on October 15, 1955, with the publication of 10 sections over a period of 10 days. Today's circulation is at the 23,000 mark, growing at the rate of nearly 1,000 a year since moving into the morning field 8 years ago. The Democrat circulates in the 14 counties of the rich farm and industrial area around the Quad Cities.

The publisher of the Morning Democrat, Henry B. Hook, and his managing editor, Forrest Kilmer, have reason to be proud of the first place award which the Morning Democrat received this year for outstanding topography in competition with 227 other papers in the Inland Daily Press Association.

The Daily Times, the second paper in the Lee organization, traces its ancestry back to 1878. It is the survivor of nine struggling dailies on the Davenport scene. With a circulation well over 30,000, it has always been a potent force for progress.

The Times publisher is Philip D. Adler, son of E. P. Adler. At 23 he was publisher of another Lee family paper, the Kewanee (Ill.) Star-Courier. Philip Adler is carrying on in the fine tradition of his father who helped bring A. W. Lee's vision of a group of Midwest dailies into focus.

The brilliant managing editor of the Daily Times is M. A. Fulton whose jour-

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

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nalistic leadership continues to be a peace setter in the Midwest.

From the days of Benjamin Franklin down to the present, no other American institution has served the public welfare with more courage or with more effectiveness with more perseverance or more unselfishness, than has the American press. Factually the pen has indeed been mightier than the sword. It has followed the flag in peace as well as in war. It has been the right hand of progress; the forerunner of law and order in the cities and villages of our Nation.

The Lee group has not only maintained its own rights—the freedom of the press—but with courage and consistency, throughout its existence, has been the effective defender of freedom of speech and freedom of enterprise.

My salute to the Lee group is not for the promotion of these newspapers, but rather it is to give special thought, grateful thanks, and sincere congratulations to the importance of the purpose and the people involved.

Mergers of Power and Authority Serious Problem in United States

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN SPARKMAN

OF ALABAMA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, March 1, 1960

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I call attention to the address which the distinguished Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON], delivered to a convention of the National Association of Retail Druggists entitled "Mergers of Power and Authority Serious Problem in United States." The address is reprinted in the November 16, 1959, edition of the N.A.R.D. Journal.

As chairman of the Senate Small Business Committee, I have read the distinguished Senator's comments carefully and with great interest. He displays a keen insight into the grave problems confronting the American small businessmen. I hope that Senators and everyone interested in the welfare and the problems of small businesses will read the Senator's comments. Surely the 4 million American small and independent businesses are the foundation of our free enterprise system, and all of us need to redouble our efforts in behalf of this important segment of our economy.

I ask unanimous consent that Senator SYMINGTON's comments be printed in the Appendix of the Record.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I yield.

Mr. SYMINGTON. I express my deep appreciation for what the distinguished Senator from Alabama has just said. As we know, he is an authority in the Senate in the field of small business.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I thank the Senator from Missouri.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

MERGERS OF POWER AND AUTHORITY SERIOUS PROBLEM IN THE UNITED STATES—CONVENTION ADDRESS BY SENATOR STUART SYMINGTON

I want to welcome you to my hometown and to tell you what a great privilege it was to accept the invitation that was given to me by one of my beloved colleagues, the Honorable WRIGHT PATMAN of Texarkana, Tex.

Our economic system is a healthy and vigorous one. It has room for free enterprise of all sizes. We don't need cartels or a corporate state to assure the full production of goods and services in America. And the short-run advantages of a big operation are often overcome by the long-run disadvantages of monopoly.

CONCERNED ABOUT "GIANTISM"

As perhaps some of you know, I came out of business, small and medium-sized business, to go into government. I speak from the standpoint of my own experience. And that is why so many of us have become increasingly concerned about the growth of what may be best called "giantism" in the manufacture and distribution of commodities.

Three years ago, the vice president in charge of finance for a great corporation here in St. Louis said to me: "STUART, you know you hear a lot about small business and big business, but I don't think that those terms are quite applicable."

At the time I left business 15 years ago, small business was a maximum of 500 people or a company that did not dominate its industry. Today in my opinion small business can be 10 or 15 thousand people. And at that time this man gave me a word for what is going on in this country today, not only in business but in every segment of this economy: giantism. I have never heard a better word to describe the problem that so many people are running into steadily—this consolidation in all segments of the economy of power and authority. In the case of business it is done through the concentration of wealth.

Independent operators are trying to check this trend by more flexible and imaginative sales practices, but they are beginning to realize the growing danger to their future involved in this concentration and consolidation of economic strength. Smaller enterprises, for example, find it much harder to help themselves when the Government fosters and approves the steadily rising interest rates.

Federal Reserve Board studies have shown that in periods of tight money smaller businesses receive less money in bank loans while the giant businesses get more. The figures on that are very interesting.

It is true, and of course as we all know, one of the most important costs of business today is the price of money. And in that connection, Congressman WRIGHT PATMAN has been a Horatio at the bridge with respect to this particular problem, articulate and intelligent in warning about the danger of high interest rates.

In Missouri today, every good farmer, every successful farmer I have met whose operations are below the giantism concept of agriculture, when asked, "What has been the greatest addition in your costs in the last 10 years," has said, "The additional price that I have to pay for money to carry me over until I make my profit." So it is not just in industry that this problem of interest rates is getting more and more serious.

Today we are in another credit squeeze. Unless we are careful it may be the most severe in recent years. I am an industrialist by training, not a banker, but I remember many things. There have been three depressions in my lifetime. The one in 1907 I

don't remember since I was only 5. I recall 1921 because my father was a judge on the bench when real estate went bankrupt, and 1932 I remember best of all, for the reason that I went broke myself.

SENSE SAME OLD TRENDS

And as we see these things that are going on today in the handling of money, we sense the same old trends. I believe it was George Santayana who said, "Those who will not recognize the lessons of history are condemned to repeat them."

In August 1957, the President of the United States said the way to lick this growing inflation is to look before you buy. Six months later, in February 1958, he and his administration said the way to lick this recession is to buy. These things change very, very fast.

Today this administration wants to raise all interest rates on all Government bonds and as soon as that is done the interest rates to all business will increase. And to me it is hard to understand why we now want to prolong interest rates well above 4½ percent, when only a few months ago we offered 12-year, 4 percent Government bonds, got subscription offers for a billion and a half, but sold \$600 million. Last year we offered 8½-year, 3 percent long-term Government bonds and had a subscription of 6 billion and only sold a billion and a half. In other words, the Government could have borrowed the money it needs at lower rates, but it didn't, so now it is forced to pay higher rates.

Now when you juggled the economy through manipulation of the price of money, in my opinion, you are doing a very, very dangerous thing to everybody.

And now I would like to speak briefly about a subject you as druggists are especially concerned with.

FRUITS OF MEDICAL SCIENCE

Here in America we have widespread distribution of the fruits of medical science and this has given our people a very high level of health. However, in many other countries, unfortunately almost the reverse is true. Smallpox, malaria and many other diseases which we in the West have conquered, take a heavy toll in Africa and Asia. Despite the great progress made in reducing infant mortality, we should remember in Asia one child in six never lives more than 1 year. Our faith and our educators teach us one life is as good as another regardless of nation or creed.

The great challenge we face, therefore, is to make the discoveries of our medical science available to all the peoples of the world.

I believe we should lead the way in an international attack on disease so as to give everybody a longer and more prosperous, happy life, to increase happiness and productivity over the years. If there is anything I have learned in the years I have served in Government, it is that poverty, disease, and hunger breed communism a great deal more than Marxist teachings themselves.

The symbol of communism today may well be considered by many people in underdeveloped countries to be a pennant on the moon. I don't misunderstand me. I am very sorry about this. I think it is significant that we weren't the first to orbit a satellite 2 years ago.

But on the other hand, America's symbol from the standpoint of the future in this country that we all love the most, could well be village dispensaries stocked with the modern drugs which bring a better and a longer life. In this connection, I would hope that all of us would support the Health for Peace Resolution which passed the Senate and is now pending in the House of Representatives. It is a resolution that authorizes \$50 million a year for an international program to be administered alongside

1960

of American foreign policy. It is a good first step on the Federal level and should help us to develop our drug business abroad. Private groups can work effectively in this field. They can follow the lead of the Medico Organization and its heroic jungle doctor, a native of our town of St. Louis, Dr. Tom Dooley, of whom we are mighty proud.

and the world many other diseases go unchecked. Trachoma and related illnesses attack 420 million people per year; 400 million people have hookworm. Each year the less fortunate countries of the world report 200 million cases of malaria which result in 2 million annual deaths. In a peaceful world these enemies of humanity must be countered there as they are here.

Now we have a justifiable pride in increasing our life expectancy. But let us remember that in India today, a child when born has a life expectancy of 32 years. In Burma and Pakistan, it is a little better, 35. Over here, it is 69.

The world today is a totally different place than it ever was before. It is almost hard to put it in words. I have one little illustration. Not too long ago I had to make a talk on George Washington and I found that it took him from 4 to 8 days to go from Philadelphia to Washington, D.C., 148 miles, depending on the condition of the roads. You fly it today in a commercial airliner in 40 minutes. I flew in a plane last summer at a speed that would cover those 148 miles in 8 minutes. We have another plane under construction, the X-15, which will do it in 8 minutes, and I have seen the design for a plane that will make the trip in 30 seconds. So when you go in 150 years from 4 to 8 days to 30 seconds, I think it is fair to say you are moving right along. And I think we have to understand our economy a great deal more than most of our citizens do.

THEORY ABOUT PAST AND FUTURE

There has been a lot of theory about the past as applied to the practicability of the future. I am afraid that, as a Nation, we may be thinking too much about what we are against and not recognizing those things we are for. Perhaps we are a little too much against communism instead of being for a free and prosperous and secure life.

The other day I got a letter and I really had to laugh. It came from one of the biggest business executives in this town. He wrote to me and said: "Why don't you go to work and get the help and get the money necessary for urban redevelopment? Why are you lagging behind?"

It was a nice letter, well written, with kind regards at the end. "Why are you lagging in flood control? Why don't we get a Federal housing building program? What is the matter with the Jefferson Memorial? We are 20 years overdue. Please see that a bill is passed to maintain our highway system."

So I wrote a letter saying "Acknowledging your letter of such-and-such. I am very anxious, as all of our congressional delegation is, to see everything happen to our community that happens to other communities. That makes us competitive in this country and with the rest of the world."

And all of a sudden, out of a clear sky, I get a letter from the same man saying, "Dear Senator, I want you to know I have had enough of this Federal spending" * * * and so forth and so on.

You know, having been a little businessman and marrying the daughter of a farmer (which didn't help me much in getting along with my business), I sometimes wonder what we really stand for as we think about our country. Several times, when in business, I went to my board of directors and said, "Look, I want to dig a hole and put some-

thing on top of it and put machinery in there, and if we do that, we will make a better product and it will be better for the stockholders."

Everytime the proposal was presented properly and was right, they said, "Go ahead." We dug the hole and expended the money and we made investments in the future of our company and we were very proud. We put it on the balance sheet as an asset, and presented it as such, and everybody seemed pleased that it had been done.

Now, that was for a certain group of stockholders and it was fine. But unfortunately the reverse is true for some reason, when we talk about all of the stockholders—the 177 or 180 million people in the United States that have a stake in our Government.

TAKE STOCK IN THIS WORLD TODAY

We all have to take stock in this world today. We have to take a good hard look at this visitor from Russia, Khrushchev. I am glad he came over here, because it gives him a chance to feel the things that we have in this country, the great basic economic strength, the great basic technological strength, and above all the great moral and spiritual strength that we have because of the faith we have in our institutions.

Khrushchev is very clever. He is very agile mentally. He was asked about Hungary and he said, "If you have a rat in your mouth, sometimes it is hard not to swallow it or spit it out."

Fair enough. Khrushchev met the director of the Central Intelligence Agency, Allen Dulles, a great public servant, and he said to Mr. Dulles, "I read your reports, too." I thought Mr. Dulles' answer was quite appropriate. He replied, "I trust you get them legally."

The message I would like to leave with you is, where are we headed as a country? It is very important for a reason that I will mention. If we had a vote here this afternoon in this hall, I am sure we would agree that the most vital thing in the world is the attainment of a just and a lasting peace. That is the thing we want more than anything else in the world. But how are we going to get it? What should be our tactics?

History and logic prove that the only way we can get it is through some form of universal agreement for disarmament. Why should that be true? The Communists cannot be relied upon. We have made 53 agreements with the Russians and they have broken 54. We would like to trust them, but based on the record we can't.

DISARMAMENT KEY TO PEACE

Now, if we agree that a negotiated disarmament is the key to peace, then we today only have one thing to answer or decide as people. Based upon the record—the record of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, and many in addition, do we have a better chance of attaining that peace if we negotiate from a position of weakness relative to our opponents, or if we negotiate from a position of relative strength?

There is the whole story. And by strength we don't mean physical strength any more than we mean economic strength and technological strength and psychological strength.

This problem, then, is closely related to those we were discussing earlier. We must avoid consolidation in any segment of our economy. We must maintain an economic freedom, a spiritual freedom and a technological freedom. We must keep enough physical strength so we can be free. In that way, we can all attain what we all want more than anything else in the world, the opportunity to pass on to our children the heritage that has been given to us, the heritage of a free people.

Benjamin Nields III

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWIN B. DOOLEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 1, 1960

Mr. DOOLEY. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following statement which I have prepared in memory of my friend Benjamin Nields III, of Rye, N.Y.

The cryptic phrase "Ben Nields III, died" may mean little or nothing to the stranger reading it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, but when noted in the local press of Westchester County, N.Y., it signified to multitudes of men and women the passing of one of the county's most distinguished and beloved residents.

Ben Nields was a young—48 years of age—attorney of superb character, winning personality, and magnanimous disposition. He gave much of his time to charitable work and was keenly interested in his government, both local and national. As chairman of the cancer drive in his community he showed highly developed administrative talents, and won the admiration of his colleagues and the gratitude of the people of the area.

Ben read the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD religiously, and it is fitting that this eulogy appear in these pages. He would have made a great Congressman had fate so decreed, for he was an exemplary leader in the finest meaning of the word.

Few men have had a happier family life than Ben. Devoted to his lovely wife, Sheila, and dedicated to his fine son Ben, IV, he experienced the blessings of filial and wifely affection.

Ben was my opponent in the congressional primary. At all times he was most gentlemanly, a natural facet of his good breeding. Entirely devoid of vindictiveness or personal rancor, he was always objective in his approach to his goal, and at all times eminently fair.

As I listened to him divulge his philosophy of government and delineate his approach to national issues, I concluded that here was a man who pledged himself to a life of service to his fellows and his community. His passing leaves all that knew him poorer in spirit, and saddened of heart.

Following is an editorial from the Mamaroneck Daily Times, February 27, 1960, which sums up accurately his contribution to Westchester:

EVEN WHEN HE LOST, HE SERVED

The death of Benjamin Nields III, of Rye, is a distinct loss to Westchester and its political system. Because of his campaigns for Congress and because of his interest in having issues discussed openly and thoroughly, two elections in the 26th Congressional district were distinguished by an informed electorate.

Mr. Nields believed in debate and argument on the complex problems which face Westchester and the Nation. As such, he frequently cleared the air within his own Republican Party and in the Democratic-GOP

election battles that followed. No one ran silently for office when "Ben" Nields sought election—nor when he was not running, for that matter.

It is not unusual for the man who causes debate and the free flow of ideas to go without election to an office. And so it was with "Ben" Nields. He lost in his bid for the Republican nomination for Congress in 1954, and again in 1956 when he campaigned as an insurgent. But, thanks to his efforts, no one could say that the public had not been given opportunity to sound out the ideas of the candidates.

Finally, not the least admirable aspect of this young man's character—he was only 48—was the fact he always had been the best of good losers. He held no grudges. He was not petty. When the people spoke in a primary election in which he had been a candidate, he accepted the verdict and on more than one occasion, without sacrifice of principle or loss of self-respect, he took up the cudgels for men who had beaten him.

Over the years, Mr. Nields has been assistant chairman of the National Taft-for-President Club, had been a member of the Rye City Planning Commission, and leader of a host of charitable and civic movements both in his home community and in the county at large. He had been, in other words, a fine, vigorous American, true to the traditions of his fine American family.

Federal Financial Assistance for School Construction and Teachers' Salaries

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JOSEPH S. CLARK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, March 1, 1960

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a summary and analysis of S. 8, as amended by the Clark-Monroney amendment on February 4, 1960, be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the summary and analysis were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF S. 8, TO AUTHORIZE FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION AND TEACHERS' SALARIES AS AMENDED BY THE CLARK-MONRONEY AMENDMENT ON FEBRUARY 4, 1960

SUMMARY

SECTION 1. Short title: The bill may be cited as the "School Assistance Act of 1960."

SEC. 2. Findings and purpose of act: The Senate found that despite sustained and vigorous efforts by States and local communities to build schools and to increase teachers' salaries, there are still serious shortages of classrooms and of teachers which require action on the part of the Federal Government. The purpose of this bill is to provide Federal financial support to help meet both the problems of financing adequate school facilities and teachers' salaries, or both, as the States may decide, and thereby to strengthen our Nation's educational system.

SEC. 3. Assurance against Federal interference in schools: "In the administration of this act, no department, agency, officer, or employee of the United States shall exercise any direction, supervision, or control over the policy determination, personnel, curriculum, program of instruction, or the administration or operation of any school or school system." It is significant that, even without this disclaimer section, the opportunity

for Federal control of educational policies simply does not exist.

SEC. 4. Authorization of appropriations: Authorizes appropriations to be made for each fiscal year of a 2-year period beginning July 1, 1960, of \$20 multiplied by school-age population.

SEC. 5. Allotments and payments to States: The U.S. Commissioner of Education shall allot funds to each State on the basis of the State's school-age population, income per child of school age, and effort for school purposes of the respective States.

The allotment ratio for any State shall be \$1 less the product of 50 cents and the quotient obtained by dividing the income per child of school age for all the States except that the allotment ratio shall in no case be less than 25 or more than 75 cents.

The allotment ratios shall be promulgated by the Commissioner on the basis of the average of the incomes per child of school age for the States for the three most recent consecutive years for which satisfactory data are available from the Department of Commerce.

"Child of school age" and "school-age population" refer to those between the ages of 5 and 17, both inclusive.

SEC. 6. Maintenance of State and local support for school financing: The allotment of any State shall be reduced by the percentage the State school effort index is less than the national school effort index during the second year. Reduction will be reallocated among the remaining States. The amendments to this section are technical rather than substantive.

SEC. 7. State applications: Provisions whereby the State education agency of each State desiring to obtain an allotment shall make application to the Commissioner.

SEC. 8. Matching by States and local communities: Provisions to insure that after the first year a State must have increased its expenditures for elementary and secondary education from State and local sources over its share of Federal funds. State and local sources use the base school year 1959-60.

SEC. 9. Period for use of funds and certification by States: Upon receipt by the State, funds allocated under this act shall thereafter be deemed to be State funds. The State education agency shall certify that funds have been distributed and expended according to provisions of this act.

SEC. 10. Labor standards: This section provides that the State education agency shall give assurance to the Commissioner that workmen employed on school construction projects financed by allotments under the bill will be paid wages in keeping with the prevailing wage rates in the area as determined by the U.S. Secretary of Labor under the Davis-Bacon Act, as amended.

SEC. 11. Definitions: This section is self-explanatory. The definitions are stock definitions commonly used in legislation. "Teacher" is defined to be what each State educational agency deems a teacher to be; "teachers' salaries" is so defined that funds may be expended only as compensation for teaching; "school facilities" does not include athletic stadiums, or structures, or facilities intended primarily for events, for which a general public admission is charged.

The Principal of the Year

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 1, 1960

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of the House

an honor accorded Mr. Fred Landolphi, of New Jersey. Mr. Landolphi, who is principal of the South Side High School, in Newark, has been designated "Principal of the Year."

I am proud to know Mr. Landolphi, and I personally feel that no one is more deserving of the honor. His outstanding 29-year record as an educator has been culminated by his achievement in the South Side school, where his dedication and success moved the faculty to nominate him for the "Principal of the Year" competition. Mr. Landolphi's efforts have won the confidence of faculty and students alike.

I should like to include in the RECORD a tribute which appeared in the Newark Star Ledger of February 28. One of the things which this article points out is that Mr. Landolphi has personally solicited funds from friends and alumni so that more of South Side's graduates can go on to college.

The article follows:

SOUTH SIDE SAGA—PRINCIPAL BUILDS, WINS CONFIDENCE

(By Roger Harris)

When Fred Landolphi of South Side High School was designated Principal of the Year, his students greeted him with confetti and cake.

The celebration was greater than any following a major athletic triumph, for Landolphi had done a great deal for the school, and the school was eager to show its appreciation.

Landolphi took over as principal of South Side in 1951. At that time, the job was considered an unenviable one.

"More a good manners, scholarship, loyalty, and devotion had reached an unpleasant ebb," his faculty said, in its nominating petition to Arthur C. Crofts Publications, sponsors of the national contest.

"Today," said Landolphi, "teachers are glad to come to our school. Faculty and student morale are both high and nearly a quarter of our students go on to colleges."

Landolphi sees his success at South Side as merely another application of a principle that has guided him throughout a 29-year teaching career.

"You have to give the kids a feeling of confidence," he maintains. "You have to let them know that you're interested in them and that you only bawl them out because you care for them. Then you have something."

"Remember that many of these children are underprivileged and have terrible home lives—some of them so bad that it sounds like something out of a novel."

"It's wonderful to see kids with a real disadvantage, a 10-year handicap, make good. That's the biggest satisfaction I get in this job."

Educator Landolphi has been watching kids make good since 1931 when he came from the campus of Rutgers University with his master's degree to a teaching job at Arts High School.

After teaching history for 11 years in city schools, he was appointed vice principal of Arts High School in 1947 and then occupied a similar job at Weequahic High annex. The same year he moved to the board of education office to take over the secondary school guidance program.

Landolphi found the administrative job a challenge and rewarding, but left it to take the job at South Side High because "I love to work with kids."

There was plenty of work to be done.

"I certainly couldn't have accomplished it without my faculty," he emphasized. "I